

List of
Memoria of Hall
"Heart Throbs of Heart"
Vol 1: 49

as a crime, gave added strength to the officers of the Territory and sent a commission to Utah to carry out the obligations of the law.

In the next election for a congressman, John T. Caine, the peoples' candidate won by a large majority and was allowed to represent the people of Utah. Through him a request was made for Statehood.

Mr. A. B. Clarton, a member of the commission sent out to enforce the Edmunds Act, declared that franchise had been taken from about 1200 people. This was accomplished by a test oath being given the Mormon citizens who were accused of having more than one wife. The next act of the commission was to replace the men, who had been elected by the people to fill certain offices in the government, by men of their own choosing. None of those selected were members of the People's Party, which group made a brave resistance to the encroachment of the central government upon the rights of the local government.

Notwithstanding the terrible political situation in Utah, the Territory was steadily growing industrially. Another railroad, the Rio Grande, was completed which linked the States of Colorado and Utah. Everywhere the people seemed to be prospering financially. Utah has always been a State proud of her homes, and the people were encouraged to build better and more convenient dwellings.

In 1882, Governor Murray had vetoed a bill, allowing \$40,000 for the University of Deseret, which caused a disagreement between the legislature and the Governor. In 1886, he vetoed the general appropriation bill. This act cost him his Governorship, for when President Cleveland heard of the act, he immediately asked Mr. Murray to resign.

In his place he named Caleb W. West, who arrived in Salt Lake City on May 5. His first official act was to visit the penitentiary and offer pardon to all who were confined there through the Edmunds act, if they would obey the law. Of course this meant they must give up their plural wives and the children that had been born to these women. Most of them declared they could not conscientiously do as he desired.

Governor West was prominent in organizing the Chamber of Commerce in Salt Lake City. These business men knew that the political strife was not contributing to the success of business. So men of different beliefs were brought together in a group to work for the good of all.

On the 13th of June, 1887, a Constitutional Convention was called in Salt Lake City under the banner of the Peoples Party for the purpose of making a fight for statehood. The Liberals refused to join the other group.

In the election of 1888, Mr. Caine was reelected to Congress. The result of this election changed the national party leadership to the Republican ranks, so the new president named Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of the Territory of Utah. Soon the Liberal Party in Utah gained strength and several important towns were officered by the Liberals, under the leadership of Judge Powers and others.

Then a new measure was introduced in Congress known as the Cullom and Struble Bill. The Edmunds act had disfranchised all who lived in violation of its provisions. Later the Edmunds-Tucker Act had disfranchised all women. The new bill would disfranchise all who even believed in the form of marriage the law condemned. So there was a possibility that all the members of the dominant church in Utah would be disfran-

chised. Congress felt the bill would go too far and cause a real uprising, so it failed. Such were the conditions that faced the Church authorities, so President Woodruff advised all concerned to refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the United States. This manifesto was ratified by a vote of the general conference of the Mormon Church. This was a great advent in Utah, the obstacle to Statehood was removed. Following the Manifesto, the president of the United States pardoned all who were imprisoned by the Edmunds act, and the Church property which had been confiscated by the government was returned to the Church.

The first national party to be organized in Utah was probably the Sage Brush Democrats, who launched a vigorous effort to gain control, but it was shortlived. Next came the Democratic Club whose aim was to disband the old Utah parties and follow the leads of the national parties. In 1891 the Republican party of Utah came into existence. Soon afterward the old parties passed resolutions to dissolve.

President Harrison visited Utah and received a cordial welcoming. Again the children of Utah made a favorable impression on a U. S. President, as nearly eight thousand of them, beautifully dressed and waving American flags, greeted and saluted him.

At the next election Grover Cleveland was elected President and he renamed Caleb West the new governor, with Charles Richards, a Utah failed to pass. On the 6th of September, Delegate Joseph L. Rawlins man, as secretary. Then Congress was presented two bills for governing Utah, one, a bill giving home rule, the other one for Statehood. Both presented a bill recommending that Utah be admitted as a state in the Union. It passed both houses and was signed by President Cleveland on the 16th of July, 1894. This was followed by the enabling act which gave the people the authority to form a state government that would be acceptable to Congress. So amid cheering and with a spirit of good will, Statehood for Utah was proclaimed January 4, 1896.

Now the citizens of Utah, once enemies were united to build a greater commonwealth. Both sides had sought for political supremacy, the one side, the people who had pioneered this commonwealth, and who felt they had a right to live their religion according to the dictates of their hearts. The other, fighting for political strength, had come to Utah because of its industries and had attacked part of the religious beliefs and practices of the Mormons. Both in their hearts, probably felt they were right, but because of differences of opinion, thousands of innocent people, including women and children had been made to suffer. But the result was a strong type of people, such as only can be made of adversity, joined together by Statehood to work for Utah's development.

GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY

Brigham Young, 1851-1857.	J. Wilson Shaffer, 1870.
Alfred Cumming, 1857-1861.	Vernon Vaughn, 1871.
Acting Gov. F. H. Wooten, 1861.	Acting Gov. George Black, 1871.
John Dawson, 1861.	George L. Woods, 1871-1874.
Acting Gov. Frank Fuller, 1861-1862.	Samuel B. Axtell, 1874-1875.
Stephen Harding, 1862-1863.	George W. Emery, 1875-1880.
James Duane Doty, 1863-1865.	Eli B. Murray, 1880-1886.
Acting Gov. Amos Reed, 1865.	Caleb W. West, 1886-1889.
Charles Durkee, 1865-1869.	Arthur L. Thomas, 1889-1892.
Acting Gov. Ed. Higgins, 1861-1870.	Caleb W. West, 1892-1896.
Acting Gov. S. A. Mann, 1870.	

as a crime, gave added strength to the officers of the Territory and sent a commission to Utah to carry out the obligations of the law.

In the next election for a congressman, John T. Caine, the peoples' candidate won by a large majority and was allowed to represent the people of Utah. Through him a request was made for Statehood.

Mr. A. B. Clarton, a member of the commission sent out to enforce the Edmunds Act, declared that franchise had been taken from about 1200 people. This was accomplished by a test oath being given the Mormon citizens who were accused of having more than one wife. The next act of the commission was to replace the men, who had been elected by the people to fill certain offices in the government, by men of their own choosing. None of those selected were members of the People's Party, which group made a brave resistance to the encroachment of the central government upon the rights of the local government.

Notwithstanding the terrible political situation in Utah, the Territory was steadily growing industrially. Another railroad, the Rio Grande, was completed which linked the States of Colorado and Utah. Everywhere the people seemed to be prospering financially. Utah has always been a State proud of her homes, and the people were encouraged to build better and more convenient dwellings.

In 1882, Governor Murray had vetoed a bill, allowing \$40,000 for the University of Deseret, which caused a disagreement between the legislature and the Governor. In 1886, he vetoed the general appropriation bill. This act cost him his Governorship, for when President Cleveland heard of the act, he immediately asked Mr. Murray to resign.

In his place he named Caleb W. West, who arrived in Salt Lake City on May 5. His first official act was to visit the penitentiary and offer pardon to all who were confined there through the Edmunds act, if they would obey the law. Of course this meant they must give up their plural wives and the children that had been born to these women. Most of them declared they could not conscientiously do as he desired.

Governor West was prominent in organizing the Chamber of Commerce in Salt Lake City. These business men knew that the political strife was not contributing to the success of business. So men of different beliefs were brought together in a group to work for the good of all.

On the 13th of June, 1887, a Constitutional Convention was called in Salt Lake City under the banner of the Peoples Party for the purpose of making a fight for statehood. The Liberals refused to join the other group.

In the election of 1888, Mr. Caine was reelected to Congress. The result of this election changed the national party leadership to the Republican ranks, so the new president named Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of the Territory of Utah. Soon the Liberal Party in Utah gained strength and several important towns were officered by the Liberals, under the leadership of Judge Powers and others.

Then a new measure was introduced in Congress known as the Cullom and Struble Bill. The Edmunds act had disfranchised all who lived in violation of its provisions. Later the Edmunds-Tucker Act had disfranchised all women. The new bill would disfranchise all who even believed in the form of marriage the law condemned. So there was a possibility that all the members of the dominant church in Utah would be disfran-

chised. Congress felt the bill would go too far and cause a real uprising, so it failed. Such were the conditions that faced the Church authorities, so President Woodruff advised all concerned to refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the United States. This manifesto was ratified by a vote of the general conference of the Mormon Church. This was a great advent in Utah, the obstacle to Statehood was removed. Following the Manifesto, the president of the United States pardoned all who were imprisoned by the Edmunds act, and the Church property which had been confiscated by the government was returned to the Church.

The first national party to be organized in Utah was probably the Sage Brush Democrats, who launched a vigorous effort to gain control, but it was shortlived. Next came the Democratic Club whose aim was to disband the old Utah parties and follow the leads of the national parties. In 1891 the Republican party of Utah came into existence. Soon afterward the old parties passed resolutions to dissolve.

President Harrison visited Utah and received a cordial welcoming. Again the children of Utah made a favorable impression on a U. S. President, as nearly eight thousand of them, beautifully dressed and waving American flags, greeted and saluted him.

At the next election Grover Cleveland was elected President and he renamed Caleb West the new governor, with Charles Richards, a Utah failed to pass. On the 6th of September, Delegate Joseph L. Rawlins man, as secretary. Then Congress was presented two bills for governing Utah, one, a bill giving home rule, the other one for Statehood. Both presented a bill recommending that Utah be admitted as a state in the Union. It passed both houses and was signed by President Cleveland on the 16th of July, 1894. This was followed by the enabling act which gave the people the authority to form a state government that would be acceptable to Congress. So amid cheering and with a spirit of good will, Statehood for Utah was proclaimed January 4, 1896.

Now the citizens of Utah, once enemies were united to build a greater commonwealth. Both sides had sought for political supremacy, the one side, the people who had pioneered this commonwealth, and who felt they had a right to live their religion according to the dictates of their hearts. The other, fighting for political strength, had come to Utah because of its industries and had attacked part of the religious beliefs and practices of the Mormons. Both in their hearts, probably felt they were right, but because of differences of opinion, thousands of innocent people, including women and children had been made to suffer. But the result was a strong type of people, such as only can be made of adversity, joined together by Statehood to work for Utah's development.

GOVERNORS OF THE TERRITORY

Brigham Young, 1851-1857.
Alfred Cumming, 1857-1861.
Acting Gov. F. H. Wooten, 1861.
John Dawson, 1861.
Acting Gov. Frank Fuller, 1861-1862.
Stephen Harding, 1862-1863.
James Duane Doty, 1863-1865.
Acting Gov. Amos Reed, 1865.
Charles Durkee, 1865-1869.
Acting Gov. Ed. Higgins, 1861-1870.
Acting Gov. S. A. Mann, 1870.

J. Wilson Shaffer, 1870.
Vernon Vaughn, 1871.
Acting Gov. George Black, 1871.
George L. Woods, 1871-1874.
Samuel B. Axtell, 1874-1875.
George W. Emery, 1875-1880.
Eli B. Murray, 1880-1886.
Caleb W. West, 1886-1889.
Arthur L. Thomas, 1889-1892.
Caleb W. West, 1892-1896.